

SIXTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH

THE MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors.

JANUARY 20 and 21, 1880.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1880.

.....
NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS, HAMPTON, VA.
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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D.D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D.D., Pa. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D.D., Del. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Ga. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL.D., R. I. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Pa. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S. N., Ct. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D., N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....	<i>Pa.</i>
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....	<i>Conn.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D..	<i>Ind.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D.....	<i>Fla.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D...	<i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D..	<i>N. J.</i>	1869. REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D..	<i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....	<i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....	<i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D..	<i>N. J.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq... ..	<i>N. Y.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D..	<i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.....	<i>Ohio.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D..	<i>N. Y.</i>
1878. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>			

DELEGATES FOR 1880.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Henry Upson.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., John P. Jackson, Esq., Rev. William T. Findley, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Rev. J. Singer Wallace.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Presented, January 20, 1880.

NECROLOGY.

Since the last Annual Meeting of the Society four of the Vice Presidents have deceased : Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., LL. D., of New York, elected in 1869, for ten years a Life Director; Bishop Edward R. Ames, D.D., of Maryland, elected in 1854; Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., of Georgia, elected in 1849; and Rev. William Ives Budington, D.D., of New York, elected in 1876.

DR. HAIGHT ever manifested a hearty interest in everything that concerned the welfare, honor and usefulness of the Society, and his advocacy of the cause at several of its Anniversaries will be pleasantly remembered by all who have habitually attended them. His exalted character and pre-eminent ability, his ready devotion to the various extended movements of religion and humanity, and his quiet, unobtrusive piety, commended him to all men.

BISHOP AMES was extensively known and esteemed, not only for great capabilities but for his remarkable energy and activity in many departments of usefulness. The whole church which he served recognized excellencies entitling him to remembrance in her annals among those she had justly accounted her most faithful and honored servants.

In the pastorate, the presiding eldership and the councils of the church, DR. PIERCE served the denomination with which he was so prominently identified, faithfully and effectively for seventy years. His style of preaching, commanding figure and his energetic but graceful action, directed by a holy and consecrated spirit, made him an eloquent pleader, and under his preaching, God saw fit to convert many persons, numbers of whom became eminent Christian workers.

DR. BUDINGTON was a man of rare culture, ready and effective eloquence, tender sympathy, quick responsiveness and genial address. His counsels and support were cheerfully given and were highly prized by this Society and the leading benevolent institutions, of many of which he was a responsible officer, and of all the intelligent advocate.

The Society also mourns the death of the REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D.D., long an Agent and Secretary, and for twenty-one years a Life Director. The Executive Committee, at the first meeting after the sad event,

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee have heard with sincere regret of the decease of the Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., who, during the past twenty-eight years as an Agent and Secretary of this Society, has exhibited the highest evidence of devotion to the welfare and best interests of Africa and the African race.

“Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Orcutt, the Executive Committee and the officers and patrons of the American Colonization Society have lost an enlightened, persevering, hopeful and successful co-laborer, and the cause of Colonization a true friend, eminently deserving their lasting and affectionate regard for his official services, and the many virtues illustrated in his private life.”

The cause which loses such friends as these needs the quickened energies of those who are spared.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1879 have been :

Donations and collections.....	\$ 5,549 60
Legacies.....	9,451 93
Emigrants toward their passage.....	550 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Other sources.....	2,332 44
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Receipts.....	18,302 37
Balance, 1 January, 1879.....	287 23
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Making the resources.....	18,589 60
The disbursements have been.....	15,565 71
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Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1879.....	\$ 3,023 89

A legacy of \$3,000 came too late in the year to be used judiciously, but will be applied toward outfitting an expedition in the coming Spring.

The Society deeply feels the financial limit placed upon its efforts by the small amount of means at its disposal, and deems it vitally important to its future usefulness that larger offerings should be made. Never were the openings more conspicuous or imperative. It is hoped that with the reviving industry and commercial activity, gratitude to God

and love for His cause will stimulate the friends of the African race to increased liberality.

EXPEDITIONS.

The bark *Monrovia*, whose departure with emigrants was mentioned in the last Report, arrived out January 6, after a pleasant passage of thirty-two days.

Two companies have since been sent, both by the same vessel—the *Monrovia*—from New York, June 14, consisting of forty-four persons, and December 15, comprising forty-seven persons.

These ninety-one intelligent, neat and industrious emigrants were mostly in families, and proceeded from the following named places:—Boston, Mass., 5; Washington City, 3; Woodbridge, Craven Co., 13, Littleton, Warren Co., 21, New Berne, 15, Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., 9; Charleston, S. C., 5; and Phillips Co., Arkansas, 20. Thirty-three were reported as communicants in evangelical churches. Of the adult males 11 are farmers, 2 teachers, 2 wheelwrights, 2 shoemakers, and one each a blacksmith, soapmaker, cooper and clergyman. Two families are to join near relatives who wrote for them to come. Nearly all reached the *Monrovia* at their own expense, having previously contributed to the Society \$550 toward the cost of their passage from New York. They were carefully and thoroughly provided for at sea and for the first six months after landing. Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., late Senator from the 14th District of Arkansas, and who visited Liberia some two years ago as a Commissioner from his people, returned in the *Monrovia* at his own expense, to become a permanent settler on the St. Paul's river, accompanied by his family and a number of friends.

Under date of November 7, Ex-President Warner writes:—"The mortality among the early immigrants, which often cast a gloom over the Colonization enterprise and had the effect to deter many from coming to Liberia, is no longer experienced. Of the seventy-five landed here since the 6th of January last, only two have died from all causes. As the country is opened up and the new-comers push forward to the interior, its insalubrity diminishes. The fact is, the recent immigrants are younger, more intelligent and enterprising, and possess greater adaptation to the climate, than was formerly the case."

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the renewed liberality of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in appropriations amounting to \$4,000, to aid in the passage and settlement at Brewerville, of the emigrants sent during the year: and for grants of books and publications by the American Sunday-school Union, and by the American Tract Society, for their use on ship-board and after arrival in their adopted country.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-nine years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,382, and a total from the beginning of 15,380, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,092 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for passage and settlement in Liberia continue to increase. Delegations have visited the rooms of the Society to urge their petitions for aid. It is estimated that over five hundred thousand persons are at this time considering the question of removal to Africa.

It is proper to state that the Society makes no effort to induce or to influence people to emigrate. The chief motive actuating them seems to be the now well-understood prosperity of Liberia and the opportunities they there have of success, without competition or conflict with a dominant race. Many are also animated by the high motive of Christian usefulness in their fatherland.

Annexed are copies of recent letters, given as samples of applications almost daily received:—

From Texas.

“What I am about to state is made with the voice of about two hundred families. 1st, We are informed that the American Colonization Society will help emigrants to Liberia; 2d, That the Society will give immediate attention to those that will pay the whole or part of the fare. I now state in behalf of those that say they have some means at hand and are ready to embark at short notice,—‘We want a vessel to be sent to our nearest shipping port, which is Galveston, Texas.’ Allow me to state that this number is made up of men of enterprise, many of them making great sacrifice of stock, real estate and other property, for the change of life, liberty and happiness.”

From Mississippi.

“The undersigned subscribers and petitioners, beg to be informed whether it is possible to grant us and sixteen other families the means of transportation to Liberia, as we desire to go there, taking what little we have acquired in this land of our exile and house of bondage, as we are convinced of the fact, that with all our labor and educational refinement, we are still doomed to receive the constant taunts and epithets of our white brethren. We sincerely pray you to give us such information and aid as, with God’s help, will enable us to get to Liberia.”

From North Carolina.

“My people are fully determined to better their condition and be protected, in all respects, and if this cannot be done in the South, then the only remedy is to emigrate. Either go West into that vast territory which is yet unoccupied, or go to Africa, our mother country, which has long been waiting our return, where we can reside under a government of our own—have our own institutions, and in every respect be able to protect our own rights. This is the only alternative; this is the ultimate remedy which will be adopted by the colored people of the United States, if, after patient waiting, they fail to secure themselves lands, houses and the means of education, in fact, every comfort, every right that honest industry or Christian civilization vouchsafes. The Puritans fled from England and the Huguenots from France on account of their uncomfortable, if not perilous condition in their native country. They braved every danger and surmounted every obstacle; and so will the colored man, as hastening toward the rising sun he strikes hands with brothers on Africa's shores.”

THE AZOR PASSENGERS.

This Society is no longer alone in its undertaking of building a Republic on the West Coast of Africa. The Liberia Exodus Association, composed exclusively of men of African descent, purchased the bark *Azor*, 411 tons burthen, and dispatched her to Monrovia in April, 1878, with 274 passengers.

Sufficient care was not taken for the preservation of the health of those who embarked for a land of which they knew very little, and to enter upon which they were poorly fitted, and the Directors lacked experience and skill in business affairs and in the requisites to prosperous emigration, while a large outlay was incurred by the vessel entering Sierra Leone and for her steam towage thence to Monrovia. The consequence has been that early in the year the *Azor* was libelled for debt in the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., by which, after long, vexatious and costly litigation, she was ordered to be sold. She was bought in by the Association, and has since been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is certified to be “staunch and sea worthy, well appointed and fit to take a cargo to any part of the world.” It is intended to keep her actively employed in carrying freight until her earnings shall remove existing liabilities and the Association be in a condition to have her resume her voyages to Liberia in accordance with the original plan.

Respecting the condition in Liberia of the passengers by the *Azor*, Ex-President Warner writes:—“After remaining in Monrovia for some months, three perhaps, subsisting upon the meagre allowance from the

slim supply of provisions they brought with them, eked out by the charitable contributions sent them by sympathizing citizens, the emigrants by the *Azor* gradually moved off, the larger portion of them going to Digby or Poor-Bar, through the aid of Government, and the residue, except a few persons who remained in Monrovia to labor on public or private works, went to Dicksville or Bonnaville, as they call it, in the rear of New Georgia, about eight miles from Monrovia.

"The aid afforded by the appropriation of one thousand dollars by the American and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies enabled many of them to make larger openings of the country around them and to put in larger crops of bread-stuffs and to plant coffee. A few have returned to America. Those who settled at Dicksville or Bonnaville, are doing admirably well, and are destined, I think, to be the leading party of the two. Their little houses, hastily erected, to shelter them while clearing land for their farms, will soon be made to give place to more commodious and comfortable dwellings. They hold regular religious meetings and are looking forward to the erection of a church edifice."

Livingstone and Stanley did not uncommissioned make their perilous journeys; the civil war has not yet unfolded half its meanings; and who shall say what connection is yet to be developed between the work of the explorer on the old continent and the armies in the new, or how they may be linked with the movement of the African race in the United States? This spontaneous uprising is worthy of the earnest attention of the whole nation. It will gather force as it advances, and who can predict its end, or what unfolding shall be witnessed of God's plans as it goes onward?

EVIDENCE.

That late unfavorable publications about the state and prospects of Liberia have been made under a misapprehension of the case, or for the promotion of ends which have nothing to do with true welfare of the Negro, the subjoined volunteer evidence is presented:

Mr. Charles H. Hicks, Commissioner sent by members of his race in Arkansas, reports:—"Africa is the one and undivided country for American Negroes; it is their home, and if in this land they remain, they will miss those higher privileges and blessings intended for them. I was elected and sent by the Liberia Exodus Society of Arkansas, as Commissioner to examine Liberia and gather such facts by observation as circumstances would permit. I sailed from New York, Jan. 2d, 1878, on the bark *Liberia*, and arrived at Monrovia on the 6th of February. There were fifty-three emigrants went out with me. I traveled in Liberia two months. I visited the citizens and emigrants and found them well-

pleased and prosperous. I returned, enjoying good health all the time. Numbers around Mill Brook, Forest City, Council Bend, and Wittsburg, Arkansas, have determined to go when they become able, and I, too, expect to return to Liberia."

Rev. George Thompson, for several years a missionary of the American Missionary Association in the Mendi country, writes to President Latrobe:—"I have been to Liberia and 'speak that I do know.' I saw in Monrovia many fine two story stone and brick dwellings, large churches, and a handsome seminary, besides the President's mansion, Government buildings, warehouses, capacious stores, school-houses, etc. Large coffee-trees were growing, not only in many yards, but in the streets also oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas and many other tropical fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, etc. On the St. Paul's river were fine villages and many splendid two-story brick dwellings and brick churches, and farms (30 to 100 acres) of coffee trees and sugar-cane—and such sugar-cane, I think, was never seen anywhere else. Forty miles south of Monrovia was another pleasant village (Marshall) with comfortable dwellings and churches. Beyond this I did not go; but we know, as well as we can know anything we have not seen, that there are many prosperous and growing settlements between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, where schools and churches are sustained. And north, at Grand Cape Mount, was another settlement, beautifully located. The settlements up the St. Paul's and back in the hills are prosperous, for it is a most charming country, as shown by walking through it for seven days. In the first settlement of Liberia there was much sickness and many died; but now the sickness and deaths in a company of emigrants is not more than in similar companies moving to almost any new country, provided there is reasonable care taken. I am a friend to Liberia. May God give the needed wisdom to select your emigrants—men and women who will be industrious, and exert a good moral and Christian influence; of such, the more the better! I wish much you could send one hundred or five hundred every month—of mechanics, teachers and farmers. Preachers and good farmers, especially are needed. It is the greatest cotton, sugar and coffee country in the world. It only needs development."

Captain L. F. Richardson of the bark *Monrovia*, states:—"Liberia is decidedly the home for the Negro. There he feels that freedom and independence not known to his race in any other country. This is clearly demonstrated in his conscious manhood, his general appearance and apparent contentment. The thermometer ranges from 80° to 85° during the day; the nights are cool. The sea-breeze sets in about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, continuing uniformly until 2 A. M. the succeeding day: the land breeze following and continuing until 10 o'clock A. M. the next day. Liberia affords a large field for the enterpris-

ing colored laborer, especially in the cultivation of sugar-cane and coffee, the latter the best in the world; and there is no substantial reason why the intelligent and industrious emigrant cannot live and be happier in his own ancestral country, and be the instrument of leading his less intelligent brother higher up the ladder of success. I have made twenty-four voyages to Liberia within the last sixteen years, during which time I have taken out hundreds of colored emigrants, and in no instance have I lost a single passenger, but invariably they have improved in health and physical appearance on the passage. The American Colonization Society takes especial care in providing for the comfort of its emigrants before sailing, and provides for their well-being after arrival; and the vessels running to the coast of Africa are owned by the gentlemen (Messrs. Yates & Porterfield), in whose employ I sail, and are built and fitted in every way with a view to secure the health and comfort of the emigrants."

Professor Edward W. Blyden, D.D., a well-known African, for the past thirty years laboring for the interest of his race and country, watching for and gratefully hailing every indication of sympathy with his land and people, in a recent elaborate article in an American Quarterly, observes: "It is admitted by all travelers to the Coast that Liberia occupies five hundred miles of the finest and most picturesque portion of West Africa, with an interior extending two hundred miles on indefinitely back, abounding in every thing necessary for the growth and prosperity of a people. The whole valley of the Niger is accessible to this Republic, teeming with a population everywhere hospitable and friendly, ready and anxious to welcome to their salubrious, prolific and picturesque home their brethren returning from the countries of their exile."

LIBERIA.

The future of Liberia is bright with the "promise and potency" of a degree of civilization and advancement beyond that it has hitherto enjoyed. Agriculture is largely on the increase. The area of coffee cultivation is extending widely in the valley of the St. Paul's. The new settlements established away from the river and in the most prolific regions are making gratifying strides in agriculture. They are really farming settlements and are extending toward Boporo.

Efforts are making to consolidate the authority of the rightful native chiefs along the Coast, and powerful chiefs in the interior are seeking alliance with the Republic. The King of Medina lately sent messengers to President Gardner inviting commercial intercourse and political relations. The *Observer* for September 25, states:—"Measures are on foot for the annexation to Liberia of the kingdom of Medina, lying about three hundred miles to the north of Monrovia. This, together with the

Boporo and Barline districts, will likely be organized into a county, having the right of electing and sending members to the Legislature in common with the other counties. The Medina-Boporo county will be the richest and most populous one in the State, having a population of about five hundred thousand. A large portion of this community have and are acquainted with the Old Testament Scriptures in Arabic and the Koran. The annexation of this extensive section of country to our present domain will greatly enhance the importance of Liberian commerce, and open a new outlet for the increasing quantities of European and American manufactures that are pouring into our markets."

Such is the rapid development of commercial enterprizes along the Seaboard that a third line of steamers has been established between England and the West Coast, for freight and passenger accommodations. A line of steamers from the United States direct to Liberia and West Africa is much needed for the prosecution of trade, emigration and missionary enterprise; and when once established, would undoubtedly be successful.

The introduction of foreign capital into Liberia with a view of developing its resources and enhancing its material prosperity is a subject now engaging the attention of the people; and it is believed that under judicious regulations the introduction of foreign influence would be a means of blessing to the nation.

The friendly relations of Liberia with foreign nations continue. Great Britain still evinces practical interest in the Republic, and propositions have reached the Government from France and Germany looking to more extended and intimate relations.

President Gardner and Vice-President Warner were re-elected, without opposition, at the biennial election held on the first Tuesday in May.

The last Legislature granted a "concession" to Messrs. Criswick and Burnell, of London, for the construction of a railroad from Monrovia to Musardu, said to be about one hundred miles; and it imposed a tax of quarter of a cent per pound on clean coffee, five cents on each coffee plant, and fifty cents a bushel on unhulled seed coffee exported,—thus taking advantage of the extensive demand for the staple product of the Republic.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

The result of the labors of the North-West Boundary Commission, which organized at Sierra Leone, February 13, and met at Sulymah, April 1st, continuing in session 25 days, is far from satisfactory to the Liberian authorities and people and to the friends of that Republic generally. The British Commissioners would not recognize the claims of

Liberia to the territories in dispute, and they declined to submit the question at issue to Commodore Shufeldt as umpire.

Sugaree, a few miles north of Cape Mount, is the point fixed upon as the North-West boundary of Liberia. The Republic claimed twenty or thirty miles more of territory, including the far-famed Gallinas, up to the Jong river—near Sherbro—which is also the limit of the Vey tribe, whose country commences twenty-five miles south of Cape Mount. Fixing the boundary at Sugaree will divide this most interesting tribe: half will be under aboriginal rule and half under Liberian rule.

The Veyes will be remembered as the only tribe on the African Continent, and one of the very few in the world, who have invented an alphabet, and reduced their own language to writing. They are an intelligent and enterprising tribe, and it is a pity that any portion of them should be lost to Liberia. But by judicious dealing with that portion of the tribe now under its jurisdiction, it will be an easy matter to draw the other portion into the Republic, and in the course of time the North-West Boundary controversy will settle itself on the side of Liberia.

The award of Marshal McMahon in the Delagoa Bay question, submitted to his arbitration by Great Britain and Portugal, laid stress on the fact that England, when signing the treaty with Portugal for the abolition of the slave trade, did not contest the Portuguese dominion over territory in question. So Liberia, in her discussions of the question of the North-West boundary, has always laid stress on the fact that Great Britain, in all her dealings with Liberia, and in matters involving Liberia's jurisdiction over the territories now in dispute, never questioned the claim of the Republic to those territories, and no complaint was heard from the natives until British traders settled in their country. These traders consider it to their interest to evade customs responsibilities to either Liberia or England. From that neutral territory they introduce merchandize on which no duty has been paid into Liberian and British territory and undersell traders who, amenable to the revenue laws of either country, and enjoying no such smuggling immunities, feel themselves greatly damaged.

SURVEY FOR A RAIL ROAD.

The visit of the United States Flag-ship *Ticonderoga* to Liberia, under the command of that enlightened and zealous friend of our cause. Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, has had a most beneficial effect. Lieut. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., and Master C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., assisted by eleven men from the ship, and twenty-seven natives furnished by the Liberian Government, headed by the celebrated Liberian explorer, Mr. Benjamin Anderson, made a thorough survey of the banks of the St. Paul's river as far as the rapids, and thence to Nyumbahwah Falls,

or half the distance to Boporo, occupying seven days. A carefully prepared map of the results with a copy of the report of the reconnaissance was kindly presented by Commodore Shufeldt to the Department of State at Monrovia, and a copy was also sent by him, through the Navy Department, Washington, to this Society.

As regards the direct object of the expedition, the following results were arrived at:—A railroad is perfectly feasible, though the route from Mills-Burg should follow the river St. Paul's. The grade would be from four to ten feet per mile; the only obstacles, the bush and forest to be cut away, and narrow streams and gulches requiring short trestle work. Timber is abundant, and rock for bridge abutments and culverts abounds in the gulches and on the banks of the river. No tunneling is necessary, and but small cuts need be made. Water with good head is furnished by the small tributary streams. As for fuel, wood has no value, and coal exists in an abundance that may in the future develop a new source of revenue. Iron works are already found at Boporo, and the metal is of fine quality.

The Report states that at Clay-Ashland, Mills-Burg, Arthington and elsewhere, there are commodious and comfortable houses, many of them built of brick made on the ground. As to coffee, it is remarked: "Some plantations have as many as 200,000 trees, producing from one to four, and sometimes twelve pounds per tree, worth at Monrovia eighteen cents per pound. The tree produces in its third year and thence on to thirty years. Estimating 450 trees to the acre, and a yield of four pounds per tree, we have, at the end of the seventh year, \$324 per acre annually. The labor for this production is small." As to sugar it is said: "I visited the sugar plantation of Messrs. Sharp & DeCoursey, who are the most extensive growers on the river. They have at present thirty acres in cane and manufacture annually from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of sugar, worth from five to six cents per pound at Monrovia. Both coffee and sugar-culture are in their infancy in Liberia, and, with time and capital, are capable of indefinite extension, equaling the productions of the East and West Indies, and even Brazil."

Congress has been asked by the Society to appropriate \$25,000 to make a topographical survey for a railroad from Monrovia along the St. Paul's river, over the Kong mountains into the valley of the Niger, and on to the heart of Soudan. This region is represented to be exceedingly populous and very fertile, and to exchange with the Arab trading caravans for foreign wares and commodities, immense quantities of gold-dust, precious gems, ivory, palm oil and many other things in European and American demand. Africa is the only great and populous field where the manufactures of more civilized nations remain to be extensively and systematically introduced, and too early a movement cannot

be made for the extension of American manufactures into that rich and vast continent.

EDUCATION.

Reports of the two schools supported by the Society at Arthington show an attendance of ninety-five pupils, and that at Brewerville, in charge of Mr. Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., has advanced in the number of its scholars to 60—of whom 46 are American born and 14 are aborigines.

At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Francis T. King, Esq., was elected President in place of Judge Giles, deceased. Alterations of its By-Laws were also effected, rendering more facile its management of the School Fund for primary education in the settlement founded by it at Cape Palmas; which Fund the Society reserved for that purpose. The Board also constituted its General Agent as special custodian of that Fund and correspondent with the Trustees of "The Hall Free School" in Liberia. This school has for nearly three years been in successful operation and gives promise of increased usefulness in the future. The number of pupils averages 70, a mixture of settlers and native children.

Thirty-one young men of color have been studying during the year with a view to the Gospel Ministry in Africa—twenty-three in American institutions of learning and eight in Liberia College—with the assistance of the New York State Colonization Society.

Failing to obtain desired action on the part of the Trustees in Liberia of Liberia College and of the Legislature of Liberia, the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., returned early in the year to the United States.

The Liberia College is now under the charge of Prof. Martin H. Freeman, who is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and a man of high literary attainment, and moral and religious culture. An appeal has been made to the Legislature of Liberia for an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars. The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, a corporation established in Boston, appropriates about fifteen hundred dollars a year to the College. A legacy of one thousand dollars has also been received by them for the College, which might well be employed in making some repairs of the College building. It is believed that a new interest has been awakened in behalf of the College which will tend to its advancement and greater usefulness.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., a benevolent merchant of Philadelphia, who has done so much to awaken interest in the material prosperity of Liberia, returned during the year from England. For the sake of developing its resources by educated industry, he proposes to found a school at or near Arthington for the sons of native African Chiefs. His

plan met the approval of prominent English philanthropists, who readily subscribed \$2,500 on condition that an equal amount be raised in the United States. It is estimated that \$5,000 will build and equip a school-house adapted to the purpose, which will be shipped with the teacher, from Philadelphia, set up in Liberia, and the sons of the governing chiefs adjacent be formed into classes for instruction, not only in the ordinary branches of substantial education, but in the industrial and mechanical arts which will fit them for wisely directing the tribes over which they may be called to rule. The amount named is also designed to meet the expenses of the school for five years.

A GRAND FIELD.

The rapid progress that has been made abroad during the past four years in the work of opening Africa to commerce, civilization and Christianity, continues to grow and expand. Never were there as many well equipped exploring expeditions traversing its vast regions as at this time. Companies have been formed in London and Paris for the scientific working of gold mines on the West Coast, in the confident belief that there are rewards awaiting organized enterprise equal to any that have been obtained in Australia or California. A railroad from Zanzibar to the Victoria and neighboring lakes, is advocated in England. One million francs have been granted by the French Government for the preliminary survey and investigation of a railway to connect Algeria with the French possessions on the Senegal. The Cape of Good Hope has been brought into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by way of a cable to Zanzibar and Aden.

English Missionary Societies have established a number of mission stations and are vigorously prosecuting evangelistic labors in the region between the oceans east and west, and the North-west limit of the lakes on the North and the Zambesi river on the South. Several of these efforts have been accompanied with severe loss of life to the Europeans engaged.

America is moving. The American Missionary Association has decided to establish the "Arthington Mission" in the district of country lying south of Abyssinia and north of the Victoria-Nyanza lake, believed to be accessible by the Nile; and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has selected for mission purposes the great plateau of Bihe, represented to be 5,000 feet above the level of the Atlantic, healthful, populous, a radiating centre and where no other missionary organization contemplates an entrance.

A glowing missionary spirit has manifested itself in several of the institutions for the higher education of young Christian Freedmen: and already the first fruits of this militant zeal are in Liberia and other mission fields.

With the steady stream of emigration, the gradual growth of commerce, the constant accession of capital, the prospects of obtaining gold, and the opening of coffee and sugar plantations, the star of Liberia grows brighter, and its power will be increasingly felt in extending Christianity and civilization among the uncounted millions of Western and Central Africa.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY for the year 1879.* Cr.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Received donations and collections, - - - - -	\$5,549 60	Paid passage and six months support of emigrants, - -	\$9,784 38
" legacies - - - - -	9,451 93	" for relief of Azor passengers, - - - - -	1,000 00
" from emigrants toward passage, - - - - -	550 00	" for support of common schools in Liberia, - -	418 40
" for support of common schools in Liberia, - -	418 40	" taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Build'g	793 17
" rent of Colonization Building, - - - - -	2,255 00	" for paper and printing the African Repository, -	419 98
" subscription to African Repository, - - - - -	60 95	" salaries of Secretary and Agents, office expenses,	
" interest, - - - - -	11 99	postages, printing, expenses of public meetings, tax-	
" old furniture sold, - - - - -	4 50	es on land, and counsel fee in will case. - - -	3,149 78
	Receipts - - - - -	Payments, - - - - -	15,565 71
Balance, January 1, 1879, - - - - -	287 23	Balance in Bank, December 31, 1879, - - - - -	3,033 89
Total, - - - - -	\$18,589 60	Total, - - - - -	\$18,589 60

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1879 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find both correct.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, }
 W. GUNTON, } *Committee.*
 C. H. NICHOLS.

Washington, D. C., *January 20, 1880.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20th, 1880.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in Foundry M. E. Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Philadelphia, led in prayer.

The Sixty-Third Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. Joseph G. Bryant of Liberia, Judge G. Washington Warren, and Rev. D. C. Haynes.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 21st, 1880.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed hour, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., and Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., were appointed a committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby presented to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes, and Rev. Joseph G. Bryant of Liberia, for their excellent addresses at the Annual Meeting last evening; and that the Executive Committee publish so much of them as they may deem advisable in the African Repository.

Resolved, That the address containing an account of the origin, rise, progress and results attained in the colony established by this Society, now the Republic of Liberia, delivered on the same occasion by President Latrobe, be printed in convenient pamphlet form for circulation, and that at least 1000 copies be published.

Judge Warren, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, pre-

sented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Francis T. King, Esq., of Maryland, and Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., of New York, as additional Vice-Presidents: as follows:—

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D.D., Pa.
1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D.D., Pa.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D.D., Del.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D.D., Miss.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D.D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Ga.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL.D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D.D., LL.D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D.D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Pa.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S. N., Ct.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D., N. Y.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby presented to the Pastor and Trustees of Foundry M. E. Church, for their kindness and courtesy in giving its use for the public meeting of last evening.

The minutes of the meeting of to-day were read and approved.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1880.*

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, called the Board to order, and at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Schenck and Judge Warren were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed by auxiliary Societies for the year 1880:—

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Henry Upson.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.,* Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D.,* Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.,* Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., John P. Jackson, Esq.,* Rev. William T. Findley, D. D.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq.,* Robert B. Davidson, Esq.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.,* Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.,* Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.,* Rev. J. Singer Wallace.*

The following Members were reported to be in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The unprinted minutes of the last meeting were read, and the minutes were approved.

The STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

* Not in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Judge G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Charles H. Nichols, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Judge G. Washington Warren.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Judge Charles C. Nott Rev. Henry Upson.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-third Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public Meeting this evening.

Judge Warren, Mr. Fendall and Dr. Schenck were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of Receipts by States during the year 1879.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Haynes, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Report of the Society and of the Statement of the Executive Committee just read as relate to the future policy of the Society, be referred to a special committee to report early in the session.

Rev. Mr. Haynes, Mr. Burton and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Saul presented and read the following duly attested extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, viz.:

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society congratulate the American Colonization Society on its work of civilization and Christianization in Africa. It pledges its hearty co-operation in the good work in the future, and expresses the hope that the Society may long continue its labors with great success and enlargement."

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Parent Society."

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That this Board receives with pleasure the resolution of [the 13th inst. of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, expressive of its approbation of the operations of the American Colonization Society in the past and its desire for the long continuance and enlargement of its labors, and its pledge of hearty co-operation in its future work.

Resolved, That the resolution of the Pennsylvania Society be spread upon the minutes.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors,—Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 9th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 13th; and Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., Jan. 14th; and from Delegate,—William V. Pettit, Esq., Jan. 15th.

Communications were submitted from Gen. J. W. Phelps, Jan. 9th, detailing late reported French explorations in Africa; and from E. Willis, Esq., Jan. 12th, giving leading particulars in the history of the bark *Azor* since her last voyage from London to Charleston, S. C.

The following documents were presented, viz. :

1. Report of a reconnaissance on the St. Paul's river, Liberia, and the country border, ing on its upper waters, by Lieut. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., and Master C. E. Vreeland-U. S. N., communicated by Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.

2. An Appeal in behalf of Liberia College, from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, July, 1879, printed at Monrovia.

3. Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia to the first session of the seventeenth Legislature, December 10, 1879, printed at the Government printing office.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in recognizing to the fullest extent the invaluable services of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., the Board of Directors request Dr. Maclean to sit for his portrait, to be placed on the walls of the Colonization Building.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the coming year.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Judge Warren and Rev. Dr. Saul were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved. That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 21, 1880.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed hour, President Latrobe in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Samson.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Samson, from the standing committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a report; which was, on motion, accepted, amended and adopted, and is as follows:—

The Committee on Foreign Relations recommend, that the President of this Society, Dr. Parker, and Mr. Coppinger, be a committee to wait upon the Secretary of State, and to confer with him in reference to the matter in dispute between the Government of Great Britain and of Liberia, with respect to the North-west boundary of the Liberian Republic.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Chairman of the standing committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The securities of the Society have been examined and found correct.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the standing committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report:

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation, that earnest efforts be made in every judicious way to increase the income of the Society, by employment of Agents,—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious.

Judge Warren, chairman of the standing committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1879 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find both correct.

Rev. Mr. Haynes, chairman of the special committee on the Future Policy of the Society, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were considered seriatim, amended, and adopted as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the Future Policy of the Society, has canvassed the situation, and offer the following resolutions, looking towards increased activity in its work,—

Resolved, That in the Providential status of our colored people, which places at our disposal many thousands anxious to obtain homes in Liberia, the number increasing and improving by education, we recognize our opportunity and duty to promote the original intention of this Society, by continuing to foster, upon a heathen continent, a Christian nation.

Resolved, That the new issues incident to emancipation and the enlarged construction of the Constitution of the Society, enabling it to inaugurate appropriate measures necessary to the success of emigration and of Liberia in its relation to Africa, are popular issues, and can be impressed upon the public mind, and must, if so presented, eventuate in securing the greater favor of the friends of the colored people and of Africa, and in the end give this Society the aid it needs.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the business meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess; at the expiration of which, it was again called to order.

Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the standing committee on Education, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Education would respectfully report a review of facts occurring during the past year, with two suggestions as to the future.

No year in the history of Liberia has witnessed such an advance in all the departments of education, which this Society has sought to foster, as has the past year. First, the primary or common schools supported by the Government are, under the auspices of the new President of the Republic, to receive new attention. His late message suggests an increased extension of the school system so as to reach the surrounding tribes, higher salaries to teachers so as to secure increased efficiency in instruction, and such modification of the laws as may secure these ends, and provide, by new taxes, the means for their support. Second, the schools supported by this Society have received an increase in their number of pupils, and a class of teachers trained in the new and best schools of this country, which more than realize the highest hopes of the most sanguine expectations of the friends of those schools. Third, the somewhat severe discipline to which the College has been subjected, through the investigation of the Trustees of Donations, at Boston, and the New York State Colonization Society, has not only brought about a more thorough system of instruction, but has prompted a co-operation of the Republic in the support of the College in order that they may justly claim a share in its control and conduct.

Your Committee propose the following resolution as an assurance to the many supporters of this Society who are specially interested in this feature of its work;—

Resolved, That the unwonted success which has crowned the efforts of this Society during the past year, to advance the educational facilities of the Republic, calls for devout gratitude, and for more liberal support of this as well as other parts of the Society's work.

Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall was introduced and, upon invitation, addressed the Board of Directors in relation to renewed operations of the Society in the Southern States.

Whereupon, on motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to the Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Vicksburg, Miss., for his able, interesting and instructive address, just delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same, with a view to publication.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the special committee on Nomination of the Executive Committee and Officers, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was,

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

President Welling, chairman of the standing committee on Emigration, presented and read the following resolutions as their report; and they were, on motion, accepted and adopted:—

Resolved, That we renew the recommendation made by the Board of Directors, at their former meetings, that the Executive Committee, in sending emigrants to Liberia, shall have paramount regard to the character and qualifications of the persons selected for emigration, giving the preference, as far as practicable, to those who shall defray a portion of the expense attendant on their passage.

Resolved, That the large number of persons soliciting aid to promote their emigration to Liberia, imposes on the Christian and philanthropic public the duty of rising to the height of the new emergencies which seem to have been thrust upon the country by the present indications of Divine Providence.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing committee on Auxiliary Societies, made a statement: whereupon the committee was, on motion, continued and requested to report at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Dr. Samson, it was

Resolved, That this Board hereby express their highest appreciation of three of its members who have been accustomed for years to meet with them, viz: Rev. Drs. Haight, Budington, and Greutt; that they recognize their services as among the most valuable ever rendered to the work of African Colonization, and that the Executive Committee be requested, in such manner as they deem appropriate, to present this their expression to the public and to the families of the deceased.

On motion of President Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to our President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretary, Mr. William Coppinger, for his faithful and valuable services at this meeting.

The minutes of to-day's session were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by President Maclean, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.